

CITY HALL.

THE PRINCE EDWARD THEATRICAL COMPANY OF BOMBAY.

WILL PERFORM
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,
 the 7th July, 1888.

when will be produced, with new scenarios and dresses recently procured, the Opera
"INDUR SADIHA"
 (A Trip to Fairyland).

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Dress Circle	82.	
Stalls	51.	
Pit	30.	40.50

Tickets to be obtained from E. CASSIMPOOR, and at the door of the Theatre.

DOOR-OPEN AT 8 P.M. — REHEARSAL AT 9 P.M.

D. N. HATHIRAM.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1888. [1234]

TO LET.

A COOL, DESIRABLE ROOM, completely furnished, with PURANA and all appliances. Rented cheap to desirable parties.

Apply immediately to
 W. G. C. Office

HONGKONG, 6th July, 1888. (1218)

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The departure of the Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain Stacks, is **POSTPONED** until **TODAY** at 7 o'clock P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers

Hongkong, 6th July, 1888. (1218)

FOR SWATOW.

The Steamship

"NANSHAN,"

Captain J. Blackburne, will be despatched for the above Port **TODAY**, at 7th instant, at **FIVE P.M.**

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HOP HING HONG,
130, Benham Street.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1888. (1218)

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR AMOY AND SHANGHAI.
[Taking Cargo and Passengers at Through rates
for NINGPO, CHEKOO, NEWCHOWANG, THIENTSIN,
HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSE].
THE Company's Steamship
"TITAN."
Captain Brown will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 8th inst, at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
Hongkong, 8th July, 1885. [121]

**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIA STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**
FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND
ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND.)

The Steamship
"TANNADICE"
Captain Green, will be despatched for the above
Ports on **THURSDAY**, the 9th instant,
DAYLIGHT.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 9th July, 1885.

The Steamship
FOR HAIPHONG, DIRECT.
"TRIUMPH."
Captain Schmidt, will be despatched for the
above Port on **FRIDAY**, the 11th instant,
DAYLIGHT.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1885.

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MOSSER."

Capt Titeck, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.

THREE P.M.

- For Freight or Passage, apply to -

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1885.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

THE Company's Steamship

"TAISANG."

Captain Dryden, will be despatched for
above Ports on **SATURDAY, the 18th** inst
at **THREE P.M.**

The steamer has superior first class
accommodation specially constructed to meet
requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1888.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)
THE P&O. S.N. Co.'s Steamship

will leave for the above place on SUNDAY
the 19th inst., at DAYLIGHT.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1885.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MIRZAPORE,"
will leave for the above p. about 3 1/2
after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1885.

W. BREWER has just received
Queen's Despatches and Admiralty Inst.

Field Exercises.
Society in London.
Photography for Amateurs.
Sutton's Chemical Analysis.
Presentius Chemical Analysis.
Dechauss's Natural Philosophy.
New Works on Water Colour Painting
James Oll's Paints.
British Manufacturing Industries.
Blyth's Detection of Poisons.
Reed's Stability of Ships.
Circle of the Sciences.
Hand-Painted Birthday and Congratulatory
Cards.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases in great variety.
Russia Leather Pocket Books & Card Cases.
Handsome Ladies' Companions.
The New Venetian Note Paper.
The Crapo Black Bordered Note Paper.
The Crapo Black Bordered Note Paper.
The Crapo Black Bordered Note Paper.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS.
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS.
And
ERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson & Co., or to
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

Letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Advertisements and Subscriptions, which are not entered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 7th, 1896.

WHENEVER a book is published in parts the later volumes can with difficulty obtain an unbiased opinion; the impression produced by the earlier numbers being the subsequent judgment. It was, therefore, a vast mistake of the Revision Committee not to withhold the publication of their labours on the New Testament till the complete Bible was ready. The New Testament is better known and deeper to the general public, whose votes will decide the success of the revision both of Old and New Testament. Four years ago the revised New Testament obtained a warm reception that could scarcely be called a welcome; the highest praise that seemed truthfully applicable to it was that it was a step in the right direction. Literary men complained of the violence done to the fine Elizabethan English, as if the authors of the Bible were Englishmen contemporary with Shakespeare; theological men of all schools deplored the loss of old renderings which supported their respective tenets; while men of advanced views, encouraged by some concessions, cried still with the daughters of the house of Israel, "Give, give." In short, a vast amount of labour had been expended and no one was satisfied, not even the Revisioners themselves, one or two of whom publicly admitted their dissatisfaction.

There can be little doubt that, deservedly or not, a similar verdict will be awarded to the Revised Version of the Old Testament just published. There is, however, here less room for complaining in some respects, as the older translation has been more strictly adhered to. Nearly all the important alterations have to be sought in the margin, but this very point will be a matter of offence to at least one class of readers, who will agree with the American Committee that very frequently text and marginal readings should be interchanged. In starting contrast with this general tone of caution is the frank admission in the margin of Isaiah xiv. 6, Zephaniah xiv. 18—"The text is probably corrupt." Here is a text which the Revisioners with some *cautious* authority in that style which shields the pastures green of orthodoxy from the flood of so-called infidelity. If the text is admitted corrupt here, does it follow that, because no such note is found in the margins of Job, Psalms, Ezekiel, and Daniel, the text of these books is officially declared by the Revisioners to be free from the obvious tampering, and free from the careless blunders of the ancient scribes. If the text is corrupt probably here, where a trifling obscurity occurs, why may it not be corrupt elsewhere, when it fails to convey a logical thought or one at variance with its context? Again, if the text is corrupt it surely must be corrected from the variations or by conjecture, both of which courses, especially the latter, have been closed by resolutions in Convocation to the Revisioners. The serious question then arises: Was it worth fourteen years of devoted labour to publish a Revised Version which admits its own incompleteness, which is not authorized by the Sovereign or Parliament to be read in churches, which is destitute of the ecclesiastical imprimatur, "Cum privilegio," and which is only occasionally referred to from the pulpit, episcopalian or nonconformist, to throw a light on obscure passages which is already obtainable from any commentary? Would it not have been better to have left the Authorized Version untouched, at least for the present? The "Variorum" Bible, with marginal notes attached to the Authorized Text, leaves nothing to be desired. No advantage has been made on the Speaker's Commentary, where the notes embody all, and more than all, the changes here incorporated in the text with a facilities embellishments, of authority as issued by approval of Convocation. Critical research of the Bible is hardly out of its infancy. Discoveries in Egyptian and Assyrian monuments are almost daily throwing light on vexed questions. Critical conjecture is annually providing fresh food for reflection. Till some conscientious opinion is arrived at, is the time ripe for an Authorized Revision? About a quarter of a century ago, the Essays and Reviews, the Works on the Pentateuch by Colenso, and Jowett's Translations of the chief Pauline epistles, were viewed as heterodox; few would now venture to stigmatize them as such, endorsed as they are by high Ecclesiastical functionaries in more modern theological works. Another quarter of a century will not only find the corrupt condition of the Hebrew text fully recognized, but the least fanciful emendations of Hitzig, Ewald, Meier, and Bickell sifted and selected to correct notoriously corrupt passages. It is hopeless

to attempt a translation of the Old Testament with a committee of men partly of the new party of the old school. We have on very good authority (Dout. xx. 10) a warning not to plow with an ox and an ass together. Let us not oppose schools publish their works independently, not combine to edit a translation in which each party has had to act on the principle of give and take, and neither can by any possibility be satisfied with the result.

But leaving its future prospects as chimerical, let us return to the form in which the Revision appears. We were prepared by the New Testament edition to find the verses combined into paragraphs and the poetical passages arranged in parallelisms. But in the Old Testament something further has been attempted. Except for the numbers in the margin one might suppose each of the historical books to be a ponderous chapter just as the Gospels appear. If we turn to the Pentateuch, however, we find intervals marked in such a graphic way that it baffles ingenuity to discover on what principle they are marked. The first interval occurs at Genesis vi. 9, and suggests that the Hebrew divisions are about to be observed; but if this were so there should be no space after ix. 29 and xi. 9, while there should be one before chap. xviii. The idea that Ewald's arrangement after the phrase "These are the generations of" has been adopted seems plausible from vi. 9, x. 1, xi. 10, but there are no intervals at xi. 4, xii. 27, xiv. 12, xvi. 1, xviii. 1, xxi. 1, xlii. 1, xliii. 1, and xlv. 1. Between xi. 10 and the end of chap. I. Again, in Isaiah, why are there not blank spaces of some four or five lines before chap. xl, as chap. xl. 1, (even if written by Isaiah in the opinion of the Revisioners) form a separate work? The Psalms have been separated into five books, because of the ascriptions of praise at the end of each; but Isaiah chap. xl. xli. are left as a whole when they fall into three divisions of nine chapters each, by reason of the curses at the end of chap. xlii, xliii, and xli. As regards the poetical arrangement, it is a matter of surprise that passages like Genesis i. 23, ix. 25, xix. 23, etc., appear as poetry and the utterances in Job i. 3, 21, ii. 9, 10, as prose. A great portion of the prophetic works should also appear in parallelisms. It is also to be regretted that manifest glosses, especially noticeable in Isaiah and Jeremiah, have not been put in brackets, to mark that they are simply quotations, already appearing earlier in the books themselves in their proper context, but inserted by some officious scribe and disturbing the continuity of the passages where they occur.

In the translation considerable light has been thrown on the interpretation of difficult books like Job and the prophets, but there are generally of no theological importance. The celebrated liii. chapter of Isaiah and even Job xix. 23-27 convey pretty much the same ideas as heretofore. Two Messianic passages, however, lose their application, Hagai i. 7, "The desire of all nations shall come," usually interpreted as referring to the appearance of Christ in the Temple at Jerusalem, now rightly reads, "The desirable things of all nations shall come," viz., the gold, silver, and precious stones to adorn the temple. In Genesis xiii. 11, "It shall bruise thy hand and thou shalt bruise his heel," applied to the contest between Christ and the Devil, still remains in the text, the correct translation appearing in the margin, "It shall lie in wait for thy head, and thou shalt lie in wait for its heel," thus simply describing the ordinary method and points of attack between a serpent and its adversary. Though it is devoutly to be wished, and may almost be safely predicted, that this version will never supplant the authorized one, yet we must not lose sight of the advantages procured by its publication. The foolish notion of the textual infallibility of our great and "noble translation" has received its death blow; greater latitude is afforded to liberal and critical-minded ministers of all denominations; and the fruits of research of many generations are put in a simple form before the general public, affording them the opportunity of appreciating for themselves discoveries hitherto only to be learned from the pulpit or by the study of commentaries.

The British steamer *Port Jackson* went over to the Comopollan dock yesterday.

The U. S. gunboat *Monocacy*, Commander F. J. Higginson, arrived here yesterday from Annapolis.

The Prince Edward Theatrical Company will appear at the Theatre Royal this evening in the opera of *Indra-Saba*, or a trip to Fairland.

The steamer *Waterloo*, which was captured by the French in the different seas, was released on the conclusion of peace, left here yesterday for Tientsin.

The following telegram has been received by the local branch of the New Oriental Bank: "Meeting a great success. Dividend declared, 50.75 per share." This is equal to 55 per cent. per annum on the average paid up value of the shares, the last call having been paid in March.

There are now about 700 Chinese in the colony who were captured in the late war by the French and have been brought down from the French to the colony. There has been a good deal of sickness among them, and a considerable number died on the passage.

An inquest was opened at the Mortuary yesterday afternoon on the body of the Chinaman who was killed by jumping from the window of a gambling house at 88, Station-street, which was being raided by P. S. Butler. The inquiry was only formally opened, the body viewed, and an adjournment made, no evidence being taken.

"Where Chinese Drive" is the name of a book announced shortly to be published. It is to be a chronicle of princes, peoples, and fashions in the Far East, dealing especially with English trade and commerce, and will be illustrated by native artists, and will be published by Messrs. Allen and Co. We have not seen the author's name stated.

A short time ago Miss Agnes Kong Mong, the eldest daughter of Mr. Kong Mong, a well-known Chinese merchant of Hongkong, and his European wife, was married at this city, to Mr. Charles Martin, formerly a delegate to Switzerland at the International Exhibition, 1884. The event is interesting, as the *Singapore Bulletin*, on making one of the first efforts to introduce into cultured circles of the great Victoria Island a little of the childlike simplicity and blunders characteristic of the Chinese, gave Miss Kong Mong (now Mrs. Charles Martin), who is stated to be a very charming and accomplished young lady, was married in a large room, which was so crowded that a number of the guests had to witness it from the verandah through the open windows. The walls were hung with garlands of white flowers, and a round table with kneeling cushions in front was placed at one end. Both were covered with flowers of magnificent Chinese embroidery. At half-past four the bride entered, followed by her four bridesmaids, who were met by four gentlemen seated as "best men" to the bridegroom. The Rev. Mr. Edwards, Presbyterian minister, then performed the service and delivered a short exhortation. The bride then received the congratulations of her friends, and a very pretty picture of the group made. Her slight, girlish figure, adorned with a crown of flowers, and a dress of white, embroidered with gold, and a long train, was a very charming sight. The bridegroom, a young man of about 25, was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and a white shirt, and a white waistcoat. He was a very handsome young man, and a very good-looking fellow. The ceremony was a very simple one, and was performed in a very quiet and unobtrusive manner. The bride and groom then went to the verandah, where they were met by the guests, and the reception was a very pleasant one. The bride and groom then went to the verandah, where they were met by the guests, and the reception was a very pleasant one. The bride and groom then went to the verandah, where they were met by the guests, and the reception was a very pleasant one.

Mr. Francis, after some further argument, withdrew from the case, and the matter was referred to the jury. The jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him damages of £100. The case was then adjourned until the next day, when the jury will return to the court. The case was a very interesting one, and was well argued by both sides. The plaintiff's case was based on the fact that the defendant had been negligent in his duties, and that this negligence had caused the plaintiff to suffer damage. The defendant's case was based on the fact that the plaintiff had been negligent in his duties, and that this negligence had caused the plaintiff to suffer damage. The jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and awarded him damages of £100. The case was then adjourned until the next day, when the jury will return to the court. The case was a very interesting one, and was well argued by both sides.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 4th July.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

The Spanish Ministry has been re-elected.

CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

The mortality from cholera this week numbers 4,200.

THE KWANGTUNG INUNDATIONS.

The following further subscriptions to this fund have been received—

THE KWANGTUNG INUNDATION FUND.

Amount previously acknowledged £3,744.34

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POLICE COURT.

6th July.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WOODHOUSE.

THE HADLEY OF KEN CHARACTERS.

Six Chinese boys brought before the court charged with being rogues and vagabonds, and five of the six were charged in addition with having assaulted the police in the execution of their duty on the 5th inst.

From the evidence of Inspector Thomson and a number of lookers, it appeared that this case was the result of a raid upon a public gambling house at the Kowloon.

Inspector Thomson stated that he had been called out to a public gambling house at the Kowloon, and that he had found a number of Chinese boys playing games of chance.

The boys were charged with being rogues and vagabonds, and five of the six were charged in addition with having assaulted the police in the execution of their duty on the 5th inst.

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

LOCAL DELIVERY.—No delivery is made on board ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, &c., nor at any private house (even named in the address), when there is

Wade to secure its better publicity. To prevent, however, if possible, a disappointment in the matter, it permanently on the Mail List issued day from the Daily Press Office.

When Correspondences has been delayed (both of which are liable occasionally) all that the address is on note on the cover. Sent to _____, at P.M., or as the case may be, without any other writing, which Postmaster General. This should be the case of complaints on the list to let such matters pass giving trouble, a course which gives more trouble in the end.

The authorised list of the connection with this paper is the twice each day in our Extra, which is corrected to a much later hour than below.

A MATR WELLS STONE.

For Swatow, Amoy, and
Thakso, to-morrow, the 8th instant.
For Port Darwin, Thakso, Be-
town, Tamsui, Bishan, Trin-
and Alalala, the 9th instant, at
8th inst, at 5.00 P.M.
For Manila and Cebu, to-
on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 2

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES MAIL PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet will be despatched on SATURDAY, 11th Inst. for Malta, Alexandria, the United States, Colon, Honolulu, which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M., Register closes.
2.30 P.M., Letters close, but C.O. may be posted on board the ship.
Late Fee of 10 cents extra
the time of despatch.

HOUSES FOR CLOSING THE MAILS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE HOUSES WHERE THE MAILS, &c., by the British Steamers, will be closed, viz:—

9.00 P.M.—Monday, 10th Inst. closing of all printed matter and
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for 3.10 P.M. Letters may be posted on board the ship.
3.30 P.M.—When the Post Office closes.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the ship.

the packet with late fee of
times of departure.

THE FRENCH MAIL
Day before Departure
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes
closes, except the night box, w
open out of office hours.

Day of Departure.
7 A.M., Post Office opens.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases
closed matter and matters.

All parcels must be prepaid.

11 A.M. Mail closes, except for L. & N. 11.30 A.M. Letters may be posted - of 10 cents only.

11.30 A.M. The Port of Oahu closes. 12.30 P.M. Late Letters may be put in the packet with Late Fee of time of departure.

MONETARY ORDERS.

1.-Money orders are issued in Honolulu and Shanghai on the following:-

1.-American	2.-Australia	3.-Belgium	4.-Brazil	5.-Canada	6.-Ceylon	7.-China	8.-Czechoslovakia	9.-Denmark	10.-France	11.-Germany	12.-Greece	13.-Holland	14.-Hungary	15.-India	16.-Italy	17.-Japan	18.-Korea	19.-Mexico	20.-Netherlands	21.-Norway	22.-Panama	23.-Peru	24.-Portugal	25.-Russia	26.-Spain	27.-Sweden	28.-Switzerland	29.-Thailand	30.-U.S.A.	31.-Union of S.S.	32.-Venezuela	33.-Yokohama
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2.—Orders on the postoffice us-
warded through the London Post
paid less a small discount of about
for which the remitter should allow.
3.—The Hongkong Post Office
orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.
4.—The commission charged is as
according to the current rate ordered
Us to £2, or £10, or 20 Rupees
Us to £2, or £5, or £25, or 100 Rupees
Us to £2, or £5, or 10 Rupees
Us to £10, or £50, or 100 Rupees
Us to £10, or 150 Rupees
5.—No order must exceed £10
drawn on India, when 150 rupees

nor will more than two such orders be sent by the same mail.

6.—Money orders on the United Kingdom not exceeding £5 are payable by Postal Notes, as to which see the Hongkong Postal Guide.

7.—Sums not exceeding \$50 may be sent between the ports of China by means of stamps, subject to a charge of 10 per cent on the cashing them; or money orders at Hongkong or Shanghai on private Agencies of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

General Post Office
Hongkong, January 1st, 1885.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
(1.) Privates in H.-M. Army, commissioned Officers,* Bandmasters (not Superintendent Writers, or School-masters), and other persons attached to the British, or English, Mail, or by the French Mail, of four cents (two pence), each. To be prepaid either in Imperial or Stamps, but not by both kinds in each Stamp.
(2.) To other places not beyond such as India, Malia, &c. the postage money.
(3.) The same privileges are addressed to the Private and No Officers named above.
(4.) The letters must not exceed No handkerchiefs, jewellery, &c.

(5.)—If from a Soldier or Sailor description must be stated in full the cover of which must be signed by the commanding Officer, with name of regiment in full. If to a Soldier or Sailor, description with name of regiment, to be stated in full.

(6). Soldiers and Sailors have with regard to books or papers, prepared with Imperial Stamps.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz.—G. J. Austria, or Carpenter

